

Appendix Exhibit 79

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Counsel for Highland Capital Management, L.P.

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

In re:

HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.,¹

Debtor.

HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT FUND
ADVISORS, L.P., NEXPOINT ADVISORS, L.P.,

§
§ Chapter 11
§
§ Case No. 19-34054-sgj11
§
§
§
§
§ Adversary Proceeding No.
§
§
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§

¹ The Debtor's last four digits of its taxpayer identification number are (6725). The headquarters and service address for the above-captioned Debtor is 300 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, TX 75201.



HIGHLAND INCOME FUND, NEXPOINT	§
STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND,	§
NEXPOINT CAPITAL, INC., AND CLO	§
HOLDCO, LTD.,	§
Defendants.	

**PLAINTIFF HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.'S VERIFIED ORIGINAL
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

Plaintiff Highland Capital Management, L.P., the above-captioned debtor and debtor-in-possession (“Plaintiff” or the “Debtor”), by its undersigned counsel, files this *Original Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief* (the “Complaint”) against defendants Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. (“HCMFA”), NexPoint Advisors, L.P. (“NPA,” and together with HCMFA, the “Advisors”), Highland Income Fund, NexPoint Strategic Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Capital, Inc. (collectively, the “Funds”), and CLO Holdco, Ltd. (“CLO Holdco” and together with the Advisors and the Funds, the “Defendants”) seeking declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to sections 105(a) and 362 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) and Rules 7001(7) and 7065 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”). In support of its Complaint, the Debtor alleges upon knowledge of its own actions and upon information and belief as to other matters as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Mr. James Dondero (“Mr. Dondero”) directly or indirectly owns and/or controls each of the Defendants. The Defendants have interfered with, and impeded, the Debtor’s business, and they have threatened to initiate a process aimed at removing the Debtor as the portfolio manager of certain collateralized loan obligation vehicles (“CLOs”) – although they have refused to actually bring a motion to lift the automatic stay for that purpose, thereby

contributing to the necessity of these proceedings. The Funds invested in certain of the CLOs at the direction of the Advisors. CLO Holdco also invested in the CLOs.

2. As alleged below, the Defendants have damaged the Debtor and threaten to upset the status quo by interfering with the Debtor's contractual rights.

3. Thus, the Debtor seeks damages, declaratory relief, and an order preliminarily and permanently enjoining the Defendants from: (a) interfering with or otherwise impeding, directly or indirectly, the Debtor's business, including but not limited to the Debtor's (i) management of the CLOs, (ii) decisions concerning the purchase or sale of any assets on behalf of the CLOs, or (iii) contractual right to serve as the portfolio manager (or other similar title) of the CLOs; (b) otherwise violating section 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code; (c) seeking to terminate the portfolio management agreements and/or servicing agreements between the Debtor and the CLOs ((a)-(c), the "Prohibited Conduct"), (d) conspiring, colluding, or collaborating with (x) Mr. Dondero, (y) any entity owned and/or controlled by Mr. Dondero, and/or (z) any person or entity acting on behalf of Mr. Dondero or any entity owned and/or controlled by him, to, directly or indirectly, engage in any Prohibited Conduct, and (e) engaging in any Prohibited Conduct with respect to any of the Successor Parties (as that term is defined below).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and § 1334(b). This adversary proceeding is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A) and (O).

5. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

6. This adversary proceeding is commenced pursuant to Bankruptcy Rules 7001 and 7065, Bankruptcy Code sections 105(a) and 362, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and applicable Delaware law.

THE PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is a limited liability partnership formed under the laws of Delaware with a business address at 300 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201.

8. Upon information and belief, HCMFA is a limited partnership with offices located in Dallas, Texas.

9. Upon information and belief, NPA is a limited partnership with offices located in Dallas, Texas.

10. Upon information and belief, Highland Income Fund is an investment fund managed by HCMFA in Dallas, Texas.

11. Upon information and belief, NexPoint Strategic Opportunities Fund is an investment fund managed by NPA in Dallas, Texas.

12. Upon information and belief, NexPoint Capital, Inc. is an investment fund managed by NPA in Dallas, Texas.

13. Upon information and belief, CLO Holdco is a holding company that is directly or indirectly owned and/or managed by Mr. Dondero and others acting on his behalf in Dallas, Texas.

CASE BACKGROUND

14. On October 16, 2019 (the “Petition Date”), the Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the

District of Delaware (the “Delaware Court”), Case No. 19-12239 (CSS) (the “Highland Bankruptcy Case”).

15. On October 29, 2019, the U.S. Trustee in the Delaware Court appointed an Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the “Committee”) with the following members: (a) Redeemer Committee of Highland Crusader Fund, (b) Meta-e Discovery, (c) UBS Securities LLC and UBS AG London Branch (collectively, “UBS”), and (d) Acis Capital Management, L.P. and Acis Capital Management GP LLC (collectively, “Acis”).

16. On December 4, 2019, the Delaware Court entered an order transferring venue of the Highland Bankruptcy Case to this Court [Docket No. 186].²

17. The Debtor has continued to operate and manage its business as a debtor-in-possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108. No trustee or examiner has been appointed in this chapter 11 case.

18. On November 24, 2020, the Debtor filed the *Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization of Highland Capital Management, L.P.* [Docket No. 1472] (the “Plan”). The Court has scheduled a confirmation hearing on the Plan for January 13, 2021. If confirmed, the Debtor will be succeeded by the Reorganized Debtor and Plan will create a Claimant Trust and a Litigation Sub-Trust (as those terms are defined in the Plan) (the Reorganized Debtor, the Claimant Trust, and the Litigation Sub-Trust are collectively referred to herein as the “Successor Entities,” and together with the Successor Entities’ directors, officers, employees, professionals, and agents, including but not limited to the Claimant Trustee and the Litigation Trustee (as those terms are defined in the Plan), and any professionals engaged by the Claimant Trustee and Litigation Trustee, the “Successor Parties”).

² All docket numbers refer to the main docket for the Highland Bankruptcy Case maintained by this Court.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Mr. James Dondero Owns and/or Controls Each of the Defendants

19. Mr. Dondero directly or indirectly owns and/or effectively controls each of the Defendants.

The Advisors and the Funds

20. On December 16, 2020, Mr. Dustin Norris (“Mr. Norris”) testified under oath in support of the *Motion for Order Imposing Temporary Restrictions on Debtor’s Ability, as Portfolio Manager, to Initiate Sales by Non-Debtor CLO Vehicles* [Docket No. 1528] that was brought by the Advisors and Funds (the “Restriction Motion”).

21. Mr. Norris is the Executive Vice President of each the Advisors and each of the Funds.

22. During the hearing on the Restriction Motion (the “Hearing”), Mr. Norris testified that Mr. Dondero (a) directly or indirectly owns and controls each of the Advisors, and (b) is the portfolio manager of each of the Funds, each of which is advised by one of the Advisors.

23. Mr. Norris’s testimony is corroborated by, among other things, (a) the Funds’ public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission in which each of the Funds disclosed that the Advisors were owned and controlled by Mr. Dondero, and that Mr. Dondero was the portfolio manager for each of the Funds, and (b) the assertion in a letter dated December 31, 2020, sent on behalf of the Advisors and the Funds, that “Mr. Dondero is the lead (and in some cases the sole) portfolio manager for certain of the Funds. He is intimately involved in the day-to-day operations and investment decisions regarding those Funds and the operations of the Advisors.”

CLO Holdco

24. CLO Holdco is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of the DAF. On information and belief, the DAF is managed by the Charitable DAF Holdco, Ltd. (“DAF Holdco”), which is the managing member of the DAF.

25. On information and belief, DAF Holdco is owned by three different charitable foundations: Highland Dallas Foundation, Inc., Highland Santa Barbara Foundation, Inc., and Highland Kansas City Foundation, Inc. (collectively, the “Highland Foundations”). On information and belief, Mr. Dondero is the president and one of the three directors of each of the Highland Foundations. On information and belief, Mr. Grant Scott (“Mr. Scott”), is an intellectual property lawyer based in Raleigh, North Carolina, Mr. Dondero’s college roommate, is also an officer and director of each of the Highland Foundations.

26. Although the Debtor is the non-discretionary investment advisor to the DAF, the Debtor does not have the right or ability to control or direct the DAF or CLO Holdco. Instead, on information and belief, the DAF takes and considers investment and payment advice from the Debtor, but ultimate decisions are in the control of Mr. Scott who acts substantially at Mr. Dondero’s direction.

B. This Court has Entered Two Orders that are Implicated by the Defendants’ Actions and Threatened Actions

27. This Court has entered two Orders that are relevant to the injunctive relief sought by the Debtor.

28. On December 27, 2019, the Debtor filed that certain *Motion of the Debtor for Approval of Settlement with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors Regarding Governance of the Debtor and Procedures for Operations in the Ordinary Course* [Docket No. 281] (the “Settlement Motion”). On January 9, 2019, this Court entered an Order granting the Settlement Motion [Docket No. 339] (the “Settlement Order”).

29. As part of the Settlement Order, this Court also approved a term sheet (the “Term Sheet”) [Docket No. 354-1] between the Debtor and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the “Committee”) pursuant to which Mr. John S. Dubel, Mr. Russell Nelms, and Mr. Seery were appointed to the Board.

30. As required by the Term Sheet, on January 9, 2020, Mr. James Dondero resigned from his roles as an officer and director of Strand and as the Debtor’s President and Chief Executive Officer.

31. Among other things, the Settlement Order directed Mr. Dondero not to “cause any Related Entity to terminate any agreements with the Debtor.”

32. Each of the Defendants is a “Related Entity” as defined in the Term Sheet because each of the Defendants is directly or indirectly owned and/or controlled by Mr. Dondero and/or Mr. Scott.

33. Defendants’ actions and threatened actions also implicate the *Order Granting Debtor’s Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order Against James Dondero* [Adv. Pro. No. 20-03190-sgj, Docket No. 10], entered on December 10, 2020 (the “TRO” and together with the Settlement Order, the “Orders”).

34. Pursuant to the TRO, the Court temporarily enjoined and restrained Mr. Dondero from, among other things, “interfering with or otherwise impeding, directly or indirectly, the Debtor’s business” and from “causing, encouraging, or conspiring with (a) any entity owned or controlled by [Mr. Dondero], and/or (b) any person or entity acting on his behalf, from, directly or indirectly, engaging in any Prohibited Conduct [as defined in the TRO],” including interfering or impeding the Debtor’s business.

C. Defendants Interfere with and Impede the Debtor's Business and Threaten to Terminate the Debtor's Management Contracts

35. In addition to filing the Restriction Motion, on at least four separate occasions the Defendants have either interfered with and impeded the Debtor's business or have threatened to do so by initiating the process for removing the Debtor as the portfolio manager of the CLOs. Such conduct violates the Orders and flouts the Court's decision on the Restriction Motion and the Court's observations made at the Hearing.

36. *First*, on December 22, 2020, employees of NPA and HCMFA interfered with and impeded the Debtor's business by refusing to settle the CLOs' sale of AVYA and SKY securities that Mr. Seery had personally authorized. The Advisors engaged in this conduct notwithstanding (a) the denial of the Restriction Motion and the Court's pointed comments during that Hearing on the Restriction Motion, and (b) Mr. Norris's sworn acknowledgments on behalf of the Advisors and Funds during the Hearing that (i) the Debtor's management of the CLOs is governed by written contracts as to which none of the Advisors or Funds are parties; (ii) the Debtor has the exclusive duty and responsibility to buy and sell assets on behalf of the CLOs; and (iii) as the Advisors knew when they invested in the CLOs on behalf of the Funds, that holders of preference shares (such as the Funds) have no right to make investment decisions on behalf of the CLOs.

37. Notably, the Advisors' interference with trades that Mr. Seery authorized on behalf of the CLOs is the same type of conduct that led the Court to impose the TRO against Mr. Dondero. *See Declaration of Mr. James P. Seery, Jr. in Support of Debtor's Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order Against Mr. James Dondero* [Adv. Pro. No. Docket No. 4] ¶¶21-23, Ex. 8.

38. **Second**, also on December 22, 2020, the Defendants wrote to the Debtor and renewed their “request” that the Debtor refrain from selling any assets on behalf of the CLOs until the confirmation hearing (the “December 22 Letter”). In support of their “request,” the Debtor re-asserted almost verbatim the arguments advanced in connection with the Restriction Motion – all of which were soundly rejected by the Court.

39. The Debtor responded on December 24, 2020, demanding that Defendants withdraw their December 22 Letter and confirm that neither the Defendants nor anyone acting on their behalf will take any further steps to interfere with the Debtor’s directions as the CLOs’ portfolio manager by the close of business on December 28, 2020. The Defendants failed to comply with the Debtor’s demands.

40. **Third**, the Defendants threatened to seek to remove the Debtor as the portfolio manager of the CLOs. Specifically, in a letter dated December 23, 2020 (the “December 23 Letter”), the Defendants informed the Debtor that one or more of them “intend to notify the relevant trustee and/or issuers that the process of removing the Debtor as fund manager should be initiated, subject to and with due deference for the applicable provisions of the United State Bankruptcy Code, including the automatic stay of Section 362.”

41. The Debtor responded to the December 23 Letter the next day and advised the Defendants that the Settlement Order prohibited the termination of the Debtor’s management agreements with the CLOs, and that there was no factual, legal, or contractual basis to remove the Debtor as the CLOs’ portfolio manager in any event. The Debtor demanded that the Defendants withdraw their December 23 Letter and commit not to take any actions, directly or indirectly, to terminate the CLO management agreements, by the close of business on December 28, 2020. The Defendants failed to comply with the Debtor’s demands.

42. Because Mr. Dondero owns and/or effectively controls the Defendants, the Debtor forwarded the correspondence between the Debtor and the Defendants, including the Defendant's Letters, to Mr. Dondero's counsel. In response, Mr. Dondero's counsel contended that "[w]hile there are relationships between my client and some of the movants, I believe they are separate entities and should be treated as such."

43. On December 30, 2020, the Debtor specifically requested that the Defendants promptly bring the matters to the Court for resolution by bringing a motion to terminate the CLO management agreements and for related relief, or the Debtors would be forced to commence an action for declaratory relief and bring this Motion in order to bring clarity to the Debtor's contractual rights. In response, Defendants' counsel would not commit to bring any motion, only that they would file an objection to Debtor's plan of reorganization. The Debtor believes that its disputes with the Defendants can and must be promptly resolved.

44. *Finally*, because Mr. Dondero continues to interfere with the Debtor's business and engage in disruptive behavior, the Debtor gave notice to Mr. Dondero on December 23, 2020, that the Debtor would evict him and terminate all services provided to him, as of December 30, 2020. On December 31, 2020, counsel to the Advisors and the Funds sent a letter to Debtor's counsel (the "December 31 Letter" and together with the December 22 Letter and December 23 Letter, the "Defendants' Letters") contending that the Debtor's decision to remove Mr. Dondero from the Debtor's offices and services was damaging the Advisors and the Funds and implied that the Debtor would be economically responsible for such damage.

45. On January 4, 2021, the Debtor responded to the December 31 Letter by noting that (a) Mr. Dondero did not seek judicial relief, make any of the contentions the advanced in the December 31 Letter, or even complain to the Debtor, (b) no action was taken against Entities,

only against Mr. Dondero, (c) Mr. Dondero was given reasonable notice of his eviction and the termination of the Debtor's services to him, such that he could have and should have made alternative arrangements to avoid any disruption, and (d) nothing prevents Mr. Dondero from continuing to work on behalf of the Entities. The Debtor also noted that it will take all steps to protect its interests against any further frivolous claims and threats made by the Defendants.

46. Upon information and belief, Mr. Dondero has taken no steps to cause the Defendants – entities that he owns and/or effectively controls and that are each a “Related Entity” under the Term Sheet – to comply with the Debtor's demands made in response to the Defendants' Letters.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(For Declaratory Relief: -- 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001)

47. The Debtor repeats and realleges each of the allegations in each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

48. A bona fide, actual, present dispute exists between the Plaintiff and the Defendants concerning their respective rights and obligations concerning the CLOs.

49. A judgment declaring the parties' respective rights and obligations will resolve their disputes.

50. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 7001, the Debtor specifically seeks declarations that:

- Each of the Defendants is directly or indirectly controlled by Mr. Dondero;
- Each of the Defendants is an “affiliate” of the Debtor for purposes of the CLO Management Agreements;
- The Plaintiff has the exclusive contractual right to manage the CLOs;
- The Plaintiff has the exclusive duty and responsibility to buy and sell assets on behalf of the CLOs;

- Holders of preference shares have no right to make investment decisions on behalf of the CLOs;
- The Debtor's decision to evict Mr. Dondero from the Debtor's offices, and to terminate the provision of services to him, did not violate any contract with, or duty owed to, any of the Defendants; and
- The demands and requests set forth in Defendants' Letters constitute interference with the Plaintiff's business and management of the CLOs.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the automatic stay under section § 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code)

51. The Debtor repeats and realleges each of the allegations in each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

52. The Defendants' interference with the Plaintiff's contractual rights and course of dealing violates the automatic stay pursuant to § 362(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

53. To the extent Defendants engaged in such conduct after the entry of the Court's Order on the Restriction Motion, such conduct was willful.

54. The Plaintiff is entitled to damages in an amount to be determined at trial arising from, and related to, the Defendants' violation of the automatic stay.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Tortious Interference with Contract)

55. The Debtor repeats and realleges each of the allegations in each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

56. Since November 2020, Defendants have tortuously interfered with the Debtor's CLO management contracts.

57. The Debtors' CLO management contracts constitute are valid contracts, and, upon information and belief, the Debtor knows of the terms and conditions of such contracts because they were prepared and executed at Mr. Dondero's direction.

58. The Defendants have willfully and intentionally impeded the Debtor's ability to fulfill its contractual duties and obligations pursuant to its CLO management contracts, by, among other things, (1) hindering the Debtor's ability to sell certain CLO assets, (2) threatening to initiate the process for removing the Debtor as the portfolio manager of the CLOs, and (3) otherwise attempting to influence and interfere with the Debtor's decisions concerning the purchase or sale of any assets on behalf of the CLOs.

59. Defendants' conduct has proximately caused, and will continue to cause, damage and loss to the Debtor's estate.

60. The Plaintiff is entitled to damages in an amount to be determined at trial arising from, and related to, the Defendants' tortious interference with its CLO management contracts.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(For Injunctive Relief -- 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7065)

61. The Debtor repeats and realleges the allegations in each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

62. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 105(a) and Bankruptcy Rule 7065, the Debtor seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from (1) engaging in any Prohibited Conduct, and (2) conspiring, colluding, or collaborating with (a) Mr. Dondero, (b) any entity owned and/or controlled by Mr. Dondero, and/or (c) any person or entity acting on behalf of Mr. Dondero or any entity owned and/or controlled by him, to, directly or indirectly, engage in any Prohibited Conduct.

63. Bankruptcy Code section 105(a) authorizes the Court to issue “any order, process or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title.” 11 U.S.C. §105(a).

64. Bankruptcy Rule 7065 incorporates by reference rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and authorizes the Court to issue injunctive relief in adversary proceedings.

65. The interference and threats described herein are embodied in written communications and are without any justification, and constitute willful and intentional interferences with the Debtor’s management contracts that, if not prohibited, will cause the Debtor irreparable damages; the Debtor is therefore likely to prevail on its underlying claim for tortious interference with contract.

66. In the absence of injunctive relief, the Debtor will be irreparably harmed because Defendants are likely to engage in some or all of the Prohibited Conduct, thereby interfering with the Debtor’s operations, management of assets, and contractual obligations, all to the detriment of the Debtor, its estate, its creditors and the creditors and stakeholders of the Successor Entities.

67. In light of, among other things, (a) the Debtor’s status as a debtor in bankruptcy subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, (b) the Settlement Order and Term Sheet, (c) Mr. Dondero’s resignations as the Debtor’s President and CEO and later as portfolio manager and an employee, (d) the authority vested in the Board and Mr. Seery, as CEO and CRO, (e) the TRO, (f) Mr. Norris’s testimony during the Hearing, and (g) the Court’s denial of the Restriction Motion, there is no legal or equitable basis for Defendants to engage in any of the Prohibited Conduct, and the balance of the equities strongly favors the Debtor in the request to enjoin Defendants from engaging in any Prohibited Conduct.

68. Injunctive relief would serve the public interest by re-enforcing the implicit mandate in the Bankruptcy Code that debtors and their successors are to be managed and controlled only by court-authorized representatives, free from threats and coercion.

69. Based on the foregoing, the Debtor requests that the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from engaging in any Prohibited Conduct or from causing, encouraging, or conspiring with Mr. Dondero, or any entity controlled by Mr. Dondero or agent acting on Mr. Dondero's behalf, from engaging in any Prohibited Conduct.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, the Debtor prays for judgment as follows:

- (a) On the First Cause of Action, a judgment declaring that: (i) each of the Defendants is directly or indirectly controlled by Mr. Dondero, (ii) each of the Defendants is an “affiliate” of the Debtor for purposes of the CLO Management Agreements; (iii) the Plaintiff has the exclusive contractual right to manage the CLOs; (iv) the Plaintiff has the exclusive duty and responsibility to buy and sell assets on behalf of the CLOs; (v) holders of preference shares have no right to make investment decisions on behalf of the CLOs; (vi) the Debtor’s decision to evict Mr. Dondero from the Debtor’s offices, and to terminate the provision of services to him, did not violate any contract with, or duty owed to, any of the Defendants; and (vii) the demands and requests set forth in Defendants’ Letters constitute interference with the Plaintiff’s business and management of the CLOs;
- (b) On the Second Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be determined at trial arising from Defendants’ violation of the automatic stay;
- (c) On the Third Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be determined at trial arising from the Defendants’ tortious interference with the Plaintiff’s CLO management contracts;
- (d) On the Fourth Cause of Action, a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from conspiring, colluding, or collaborating with (a) Mr. Dondero, (b) any entity owned and/or controlled by Mr. Dondero, and/or (c) any person or entity acting on behalf of Mr. Dondero or any entity owned and/or controlled by him, to, directly or indirectly, engage in any Prohibited Conduct;
- (h) For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 6, 2021.

PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP

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Counsel for Plaintiff Highland Capital Management, L.P.

VERIFICATION


I have read the foregoing VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF and know its contents.

- .. I am a party to this action. The matters stated in it are true of my own knowledge except as to those matters which are stated on information and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.
- ☒ I am the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Restructuring Officer of Highland Capital Management, L.P., the Plaintiff in this action, and am authorized to make this verification for and on behalf of the Plaintiff, and I make this verification for that reason. I have read the foregoing document(s). I am informed and believe and on that ground allege that the matters stated in it are true.
- .. I am one of the attorneys of record for _____, a party to this action. Such party is absent from the county in which I have my office, and I make this verification for and on behalf of that party for that reason. I have read the foregoing document(s). I am informed and believe and on that ground allege that the matters stated in it are true.

I certify and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct as of this 6th day of January 2021.

/s/ James P. Seery, Jr.
James P. Seery, Jr.

ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER SHEET (Instructions on Reverse)		ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER (Court Use Only)		
PLAINTIFFS Highland Capital Management, L.P.	DEFENDANTS Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P., NexPoint Advisors, L.P., Highland Income Fund, NexPoint Strategic Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Capital, Inc., and CLO Holdco, Ltd.			
ATTORNEYS (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone No.) Hayward PLLC 10501 N. Central Expressway, Suite 106, Dallas, TX 75231 Tel.: (972) 755-7100	ATTORNEYS (If Known)			
PARTY (Check One Box Only) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Debtor <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin <input type="checkbox"/> Creditor <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee	PARTY (Check One Box Only) <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin <input type="checkbox"/> Creditor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee			
CAUSE OF ACTION (WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION, INCLUDING ALL U.S. STATUTES INVOLVED) Count 1: Declaratory relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001; Count 2: Violation of the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. 362(a); Count 3: Tortious interference with contract; Count 4: Injunctive relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7065				
NATURE OF SUIT (Number up to five (5) boxes starting with lead cause of action as 1, first alternative cause as 2, second alternative cause as 3, etc.)				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; border: none;"> FRBP 7001(1) – Recovery of Money/Property <input type="checkbox"/> 11-Recovery of money/property - §542 turnover of property <input type="checkbox"/> 12-Recovery of money/property - §547 preference <input type="checkbox"/> 13-Recovery of money/property - §548 fraudulent transfer <input type="checkbox"/> 14-Recovery of money/property - other FRBP 7001(2) – Validity, Priority or Extent of Lien <input type="checkbox"/> 21-Validity, priority or extent of lien or other interest in property FRBP 7001(3) – Approval of Sale of Property <input type="checkbox"/> 31-Approval of sale of property of estate and of a co-owner - §363(h) FRBP 7001(4) – Objection/Revocation of Discharge <input type="checkbox"/> 41-Objection / revocation of discharge - §727(c),(d),(e) FRBP 7001(5) – Revocation of Confirmation <input type="checkbox"/> 51-Revocation of confirmation FRBP 7001(6) – Dischargeability <input type="checkbox"/> 66-Dischargeability - §523(a)(1),(14),(14A) priority tax claims <input type="checkbox"/> 62-Dischargeability - §523(a)(2), false pretenses, false representation, actual fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 67-Dischargeability - §523(a)(4), fraud as fiduciary, embezzlement, larceny <div style="text-align: right;">(continued next column)</div> </td> <td style="width: 50%; 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<input type="checkbox"/> Check if this case involves a substantive issue of state law	<input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is asserted to be a class action under FRCP 23			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if a jury trial is demanded in complaint	Demand \$ Damages in amount to be determined at trial			
Other Relief Sought Declaratory judgment and injunctive relief				

BANKRUPTCY CASE IN WHICH THIS ADVERSARY PROCEEDING ARISES		
NAME OF DEBTOR Highland Capital Management, L.P.		BANKRUPTCY CASE NO. 19-34054-sgj11
DISTRICT IN WHICH CASE IS PENDING Northern District of Texas	DIVISION OFFICE Dallas	NAME OF JUDGE Stacey G. C. Jernigan
RELATED ADVERSARY PROCEEDING (IF ANY)		
PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NO.
DISTRICT IN WHICH ADVERSARY IS PENDING	DIVISION OFFICE	NAME OF JUDGE
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF) 		
DATE January 6, 2021	PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF) Zachery Z. Annable	

INSTRUCTIONS

The filing of a bankruptcy case creates an “estate” under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court which consists of all of the property of the debtor, wherever that property is located. Because the bankruptcy estate is so extensive and the jurisdiction of the court so broad, there may be lawsuits over the property or property rights of the estate. There also may be lawsuits concerning the debtor’s discharge. If such a lawsuit is filed in a bankruptcy court, it is called an adversary proceeding.

A party filing an adversary proceeding must also must complete and file Form 1040, the Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet, unless the party files the adversary proceeding electronically through the court’s Case Management/Electronic Case Filing system (CM/ECF). (CM/ECF captures the information on Form 1040 as part of the filing process.) When completed, the cover sheet summarizes basic information on the adversary proceeding. The clerk of court needs the information to process the adversary proceeding and prepare required statistical reports on court activity.

The cover sheet and the information contained on it do not replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the local rules of court. The cover sheet, which is largely self-explanatory, must be completed by the plaintiff’s attorney (or by the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney). A separate cover sheet must be submitted to the clerk for each complaint filed.

Plaintiffs and Defendants. Give the names of the plaintiffs and defendants exactly as they appear on the complaint.

Attorneys. Give the names and addresses of the attorneys, if known.

Party. Check the most appropriate box in the first column for the plaintiffs and the second column for the defendants.

Demand. Enter the dollar amount being demanded in the complaint.

Signature. This cover sheet must be signed by the attorney of record in the box on the second page of the form. If the plaintiff is represented by a law firm, a member of the firm must sign. If the plaintiff is pro se, that is, not represented by an attorney, the plaintiff must sign.